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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Rome, 20-22 November 2002

BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Fund Secretariat received the following requests for bilateral co-operation:

PROJECT TITLE	BILATERAL AGENCY
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: recovery and recycling in Mauritania	France
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: reconversion des installations du froid in Mauritania	France
Institutional strengthening project in Angola	Germany
Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector in India (German component)	Germany
Sector plan ODS final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors in China (Italian component)	Italy
Preparatory project for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol in Nigeria	Japan
Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific Region (phase 2)	Japan
Preparation for development of UNEP supplementary training programme to be carried out in conjunction with Japan International Cooperation Agency's training programme	Japan
Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption in the Asia and Pacific Region	Sweden
National CFC phase-out plan in Philippines	Sweden
Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector in India (Swiss component)	Switzerland

1. A total of 11 requests amounting to US \$3,819,195 for bilateral co-operation were submitted for consideration at the 38th Meeting by French, German, Italian, Japanese, Swedish and Swiss bilateral agencies. This document contains, by bilateral agency, those projects that are before the Executive Committee for its consideration.

2. Table 1 presents a summary of the value and number of requests by bilateral agency.

Table 1

VALUE AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION, BY BILATERAL AGENCY (Including Agency Fees)

Bilateral Agency	Amount Requested (US \$)	Number of Projects
France	234,362	2
Germany	241,029	2
Italy	1,800,000	1
Japan	769,920	3
Sweden	513,580	2
Switzerland	260,304	1
TOTAL	3,819,195	11

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

Introduction

3. Table 2 presents a summary of France's request for bilateral co-operation. This request does not exceed 20 percent of France's contribution for 2002.

Table 2

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: recovery and recycling	Mauritania	177,400	Withdrawn
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: reconversion des installations du froid	Mauritania	30,000	Withdrawn
Agency Fee		26,962	
TOTAL		234,362	

MAURITANIA: Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: recovery and recycling (US \$177,400)

Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: reconversion des installations du froid (US \$30,000)

4. The Government of Mauritania withdrew the above two projects.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

Introduction

5. Table 3 presents a summary of Germany's request for bilateral co-operation. Germany is requesting that US \$81,000 in remaining balances for the methyl bromide demonstration project in Egypt (EGY/FUM/26/DEM/69) should be offset against future approvals. Germany had fully utilized its 20 per cent allocation for the triennium with projects approved through the 37th Meeting. Due to the return of these funds, the request for Angola might be funded partially up to the amount of the offset. Therefore, the partial payment of up to US \$81,000 including agency support costs does not exceed 20 per cent of Germany's contributions for the triennium.

Table 3

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Institutional strengthening project	Angola	213,300	71,682
Sector Plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector	India	0	Withdrawn
Agency Fee		27,729	9,318
TOTAL		241,029	81,000

ANGOLA: Institutional strengthening project (US \$213,300)

Project description

6. The Angola country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 38th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/62) includes a project for the establishment of the National Ozone Unit within the National Directorate of the Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Environment. The Government of Angola is requesting a total of US \$213,300 for the implementation of this project.

7. The main responsibilities of the National Ozone Unit (as part of the Action Plan) are: monitoring and evaluating the progress and effectiveness of projects identified in the country programme; coordinating the implementation of the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP); developing and regularly updating an ODS register by collecting data from importers, consumers and customs authorities on ODS consumption; assisting in the development and implementation of legislation to restrict imports of ODS and ODS-based equipment; coordinating governmental institutions to ensure that policies adopted are in line with the Government's efforts to phase out the use of ODS; launching information and awareness campaigns; submitting progress reports as relevant to implementing agencies; exchanging

information with other Party countries in the region through UNEP's Ozone Officers Network; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Secretariat's comments

8. The institutional strengthening project included a request for monitoring the implementation of the TPMP to be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee in 2003. In this regard, the Secretariat was informed by the Government of Germany that the inclusion of this activity has been completed after lengthy discussions with the Government of Angola whose view was that monitoring should be independent of the TPMP project because this activity is considered to be part of the responsibilities of the National Ozone Unit and should therefore be within the institutional strengthening project. Therefore, funding for the monitoring of the TPMP will not be included in the TPMP.

Secretariat's recommendation

9. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project with associated support costs at the funding level indicated below. The remaining funding level amounts to US \$141,618 plus agency support costs will be requested in 2003.

	Project Title	Project Funding (US\$)	Support Cost (US\$)	Implementing Agency
(a)	Institutional strengthening project	71,682	9,318	Germany

INDIA: Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector

10. The Government of India indicated that it was appropriate for Germany to propose deferral of consideration of the sector plan pending clarification of consumption data.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY

Introduction

11. Table 4 presents a summary of Italy’s request for bilateral co-operation. This request does not exceed 20 percent of Italy’s contribution for 2002.

Table 4

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Sector plan ODS final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors	China	1,800,000	(1)
Agency Fee			(1)
TOTAL		1,800,000	(1)

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/27

CHINA: Sector plan ODS final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors (US \$1,800,000)

12. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/27.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Introduction

13. Table 5 presents a summary of Japan's request for bilateral co-operation. This request does not exceed 20 percent of Japan's contribution for 2002.

Table 5

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Preparatory project for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol	Nigeria	340,595	Pending
Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol (phase 2)	Asia and Pacific Region	310,750	Pending
Preparation for development of UNEP supplementary training programme to be carried out in conjunction with Japan International Cooperation Agency's training programme	Global	30,000	Defer
Agency Fee		88,575	
TOTAL		769,920	

NIGERIA: Preparatory project for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol (US \$340,595)

Project Description

14. This preparatory project is to develop a comprehensive information, education and communication campaign for Nigeria. The strategy will describe the objectives, methodology and specific project activities for a targeted and time-bound information, education and communication campaign to assist the Government of Nigeria with meeting its compliance targets with the Montreal Protocol and the applicable amendments during the period 2003 to 2010.

15. The objectives of the strategy will include compliance support, raising high-level political awareness, sustaining momentum and prevention of back sliding. The expected results of the project will include: increased awareness about ozone depletion related issues by different prioritised target groups; understanding by those same target groups of the specific actions required by them, and the deadlines, to support the national objectives as expressed in the country programme; increased support for the government's policies and actions related to ODS

phase-out; increased participation of SMEs and other hard-to-reach small users of ODS; avoidance of back-sliding to ODS use in completed projects and achievement of sustained, permanent reduction in ODS consumption.

16. The preparatory project will include the following activities:

- Conduct information, education and communication needs assessment and identify priority target groups;
- Organize and provide support for consultation meetings within Nigeria;
- Organize and provide support for consultation meetings between Nigeria, Japan and UNEP; and
- Develop, design and submit information, education and communication network strategy to the Executive Committee.

Secretariat's comments

17. The activity for Nigeria was not included in Japan's 2002 business plan; however, there are remaining funds for bilateral activities in the bilateral allocation for Japan.

18. The Secretariat noted that the costs for this preparatory activity far exceed the costs of preparation of activities that will result in actual and quantifiable ODS phase-out (for example, US \$133,000 was approved for the preparation of refrigeration sector phase-out plan and US \$70,000 was approved for the preparation of solvent sector plan and US \$133,000 was approved for the preparation of an RMP for Nigeria).

19. Similar activities are funded through CAP, the global public awareness project and through institutional strengthening. The Government of Japan indicated that the approved activities do not address the public nor pupils and students in Nigeria and were unrelated with the mobilisation of Nigerian public and private media institutions and NGOS. It was nevertheless interested in discussing the extent to which the existing activities could be drawn upon to further define the scope of the project although it viewed this proposal as complementary to the other approved activities in Nigeria.

20. The Secretariat also noted that US \$340,549 was approved for Nigeria's country programme update that is currently under preparation. Moreover, UNDP has submitted the foam sector phase out plan and the RMP for the servicing sector for Nigeria to the 38th Meeting. UNIDO has submitted a terminal phase out plan for the refrigeration manufacturing sector to the 38th Meeting.

21. The refrigeration servicing sector total phase-out management plan and a foam sector phase-out plan submitted by UNDP and the refrigeration manufacturing sector phase-out plan submitted by UNIDO, both submitted to the 38th Meeting, contain activities that are similar to those planned by Japan. For example, UNDP's refrigeration servicing sector plan includes US \$10,000 for curriculum development, US \$168,000 for awareness and US \$100,000 for advertisements. UNDP's foam sector phase-out plan includes an awareness campaign to assure that every ODS user not yet identified in the foam sector is aware of the phase-out obligation and might participate in the programme. UNDP allocated US \$40,000 for advertisements to

accomplish this objective. UNIDO's refrigeration manufacturing sector phase-out plan includes workshops that would address: alternative technologies and world trends, Montreal Protocol and country legislation, use of HFC-134a, use of HCFC-141b and future alternatives, and practical training on the redesign of refrigeration cycles with HFC-134a. UNIDO included a budget of US \$50,000 for the workshops and US \$20,000 for public awareness.

Secretariat's recommendation

22. The Executive Committee may wish to take the above into consideration in its deliberations on this request.

ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION: Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol (phase 2) (US \$310,750)

Project Description

23. This project is a continuation of "Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific Region" which was approved at the 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee. It aims to assist Article 5 countries in the region in preparing national compliance strategies. Iran and Mongolia are the target countries in this project phase.

Mongolia

24. The project aims to support the development of a national compliance action plan by the Government and national stakeholders in Mongolia, to contribute to the enhancement of management capability of the national ozone unit and to raise public awareness on the ozone depletion issue through milestone events.

25. The activities aim at assisting the Government in the development and implementation of its national compliance action plan under the Montreal Protocol will require assistance from a national consultant, a regional consultant, three resource persons at three meetings. There will be five times of country consultations, which include three international meetings and two complimentary domestic meetings. The consultations will involve relevant national and international stakeholders and the outcome will be a national compliance strategy which will include relevant national framework and implementation modalities for the country, together with specific measures to strengthen national management capabilities.

Iran

26. The project aims to assist Iran with supportive measures to facilitate both adoption and implementation of the country programme update which was approved at the 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee, to contribute to the implementation of "information, education, and communication activities, and to seek governmental commitment to the implementation of the

country programme update, refrigerant management plan and other policies as a result of all the above.

27. In order to achieve the goals, a national consultant, a regional consultant, three resource persons at three meetings are required. Five times of country consultations, which include three international meetings and two complimentary domestic meetings, will be carried out. The country consultations will involve relevant national and international stakeholders. The outcome will be a country programme update, which is also the outcome of the UNEP country programme update project. This will include relevant national framework and implementation modalities for the country.

Secretariat's comments

28. The Secretariat requested an update on the Phase I project that was implemented for Sri Lanka. Japan indicated that the Sri Lankan National Compliance Action Plan is in its final stage of completion and is expected to be submitted to the 39th Meeting. A draft document will be provided to the Secretariat in late October.

Mongolia

29. The Secretariat noted to Japan that Mongolia is an LVC whose 2001 consumption of CFCs was 9 ODP tonnes. Mongolia has received funding for an RMP pursuant to Decision 31/48 and received the recovery and recycling component of the project at the 35th Meeting that included funds for additional training workshops and monitoring. Mongolia's country programme preparation was approved at the 20th Meeting for US \$50,000.

30. Pursuant to Decision 35/57, low-volume consuming countries with approved RMPs will be eligible for 50 per cent of the funding provided to develop their original RMP to do RMP updates, but will not be given funding to do country programme updates (Decision 35/57, para. b). This would provide a maximum of US \$25,000 for Mongolia to update its RMP. However, the level of funding for Mongolia in this request would exceed the level that could be approved for an RMP update for the country. Japan responded that the project includes more than the element of country programme/RMP update because it also provides non-investment activities to encourage the participation of stakeholders including policy makers and industry in the implementation of ozone-related policies and projects and would result in enhanced awareness. Japan indicated that its project was not intended as a country programme or RMP update to identify unidentified ODS users.

Iran

31. This request would also provide supportive measures to Iran to facilitate the adoption and implementation of the country programme update by networking with stakeholders, policy makers, industry, and NGOs and provide IEC activities by drawing attention to the ozone issue to the media and the public. For non-low volume countries such as Iran, Decision 35/57 para. b states that countries shall be provided with country programme update funding that is 75 per cent of the level originally provided to them to do country programmes. As mentioned in the request, Iran received funds for its country programme update (US \$26,500) to be implemented by

UNEP. Since the output of this request for Iran would be the update of its country programme, additional funding for the development of the country programme would not be eligible based on Decision 35/57. Moreover, since part of the requested project costs are for consultations with UNEP and UNEP is the implementing agency for the country programme update, these funds would effectively increase UNEP's support costs for its country programme update.

32. Japan also indicated that its efforts were not to develop a country programme update but to support its preparation through the set of non-investment activities. Japan noted that the past projects implemented in Iran were mostly investment projects and there had been a lack of efforts to raise the awareness among stakeholders, government organisations and NGOs. Japan believes that the awareness campaign would be beneficial to be conducted as Iran is preparing its country programme update.

33. UNDP submitted a sector phase-out plan for the refrigeration (manufacturing) sector in Iran and UNIDO submitted Iran's RMP to the 38th Meeting. These requests include some of the same activities that would be covered in this request from the Government of Japan. For example, the sector phase-out plan for the refrigeration (manufacturing) sector includes:

- Support public awareness initiatives for promoting ozone layer protection at the consumer level for encouraging public involvement;
- Regular interaction with other ministries and departments, industry representatives and implementing agencies for information dissemination related to impact of policy measures;
- Promoting information dissemination on the application and use of ozone-friendly technologies through technical workshops and meetings;
- Establishment of a training, certification and licensing programme for refrigeration system production equipment operators and technicians for sustaining CFC-free technologies; and
- A policy and management support component comprising of a coordinator to be designated by the Government to *inter alia*: manage and coordinate the Plan's implementation with the various Government policy actions pertaining to the refrigeration sector, develop and implement training, awareness and capacity-building activities for key government departments, legislators, decision-makers and other institutional stakeholders to ensure a high-level commitment to the Plan's objectives and obligations, and create awareness of the phase-out Plan and Government initiatives in the sector among consumers and the public, through workshops, media publicity and other information dissemination measures.

34. Moreover, the sector plan is a result of a survey undertaken by consultants and the National Ozone Unit in which a total of 106 enterprises engaged in manufacturing refrigeration equipment were identified. The budget of the sector plan provides: US \$40,000 for policy development and enforcement, US \$75,000 for training and capacity-building, and US \$80,000 for awareness programmes.

35. The RMP submitted by UNIDO has as its objectives *inter alia*: increasing participation and awareness of ozone depletion issues, providing information on conservation techniques and

on new ozone friendly refrigerants, and developing a network for information sharing throughout the sector. It includes:

- preparation of a detailed curriculum for the trainees to be developed by the Technical Training Centre of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- public awareness activities during the 27 month project period;
- 264 training workshops using the training facilities at the vocational training centres of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs that are located in all 28 major provinces of the country;
- 6600 shop floor technicians to be trained at a cost of US \$1.1 million; and
- 300 customs officers to be trained from 150 different customs offices in the country at a cost of US \$229,200.

Secretariat's recommendation

36. The Executive Committee may wish to take the above into consideration in its deliberations on this request.

GLOBAL: Preparation for development of UNEP supplementary training programme to be carried out in conjunction with Japan International Cooperation Agency's training programme (US \$30,000)

Project Description

37. The request is to prepare a proposal to develop synergies between Japan's bilateral training programme on ozone layer protection conducted without Fund support by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and UNEP's training programme.

38. Japan has its own training programme called "Seminar on Policy Implementation and Alternative Technologies Concerning Ozone Layer Protection", which aims to assist developing countries in their efforts toward ODS phase-out in accordance with the Montreal Protocol. Participants from developing countries are invited to Japan for approximately 2 months of training that includes providing the participants with legislative, technical and scientific information available in Japan concerning ozone depleting substances, that will enable the participants to implement substantial measures pursuant to the international framework, "Vienna Convention" and "Montreal Protocol".

39. The Government of Japan believes that it is beneficial to participants, UNEP and JICA, if synergies could be established between the JICA's programme and the UNEP's training programme. UNEP can use this programme to complement the training and information dissemination functions and access to technical information and other resources that have been and will be accumulated through the programme. Through UNEP, such information could be spread on a larger scale in an appropriate manner and timing.

40. In this regard, Japan will prepare a project, which will include a compilation of publications, text books, and information documents on various subjects including latest ODS

related technology available in Japan, as well as a proposal to translate documents from Japanese and the distribution of such documents more extensively to Article 5 countries through seminars.

Secretariat's comments

41. The Government of Japan informed the Secretariat in a letter dated 25 October 2002 that "the proposed project needs further consideration in relation with the role of JICA. The Government of Japan will send the revised proposal to the Secretariat upon the completion of the consideration".

Secretariat's recommendation

42. The Executive Committee may wish to note the information provided by the Government of Japan.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN

Introduction

43. Table 6 presents a summary of Sweden's requests for bilateral co-operation.

Table 6

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption for South Asia	Asia and Pacific Region	310,000	0
National CFC phase-out plan	Philippines(2)	152,000	(1)
Agency Fee		51,580	(1)
TOTAL		513,580	(1)

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/47.

(2) The agency support costs for Sweden's component of the national CFC phase-out plan for the Philippines is based on 9 per cent for US \$92,000 of project costs and 5 per cent for the balance.

44. Decision II/8 of the Second Meeting of the Parties allows up to 20 percent of a country's contribution to the Multilateral Fund. The requested amount (US \$522,060) from the Government of Sweden exceeds 20 percent of its contribution to the Multilateral Fund (US \$370,000).

45. Although at the 25th Meeting the Executive Committee decided to allow flexibility in the year for which bilateral cooperation would be credited (Decision 25/13), the Executive Committee decided at its 36th Meeting to distribute among the implementing agencies the remaining allocation from the bilateral agencies' business plans (Decision 36/13(b)). Sweden did not include its component for the national CFC phase-out plan in the Philippines. Sweden's 2002 business plan had a total allocation of US \$270,700 of which US \$16,950 was already approved in 2002. Therefore, pursuant to Decision 36/13(b), the maximum eligible for approval for Sweden in 2002 is US \$253,750.

46. Sweden has indicated that Decision 36/13(b) notwithstanding, its bilateral programme for the triennium including the above proposals do not exceed 20 per cent of Sweden's contributions for the triennium.

ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION : Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption for South Asia (US \$310,000)

Project description

47. The project objective is to initiate a regional cooperation that will enable the participating countries to gain better control over their import and export of ODS by promoting further regional co-operation for the control of transboundary movement of ODS. The project will assist the participating countries in ensuring that data on ODS consumption in the region is reliable so that phase-out strategies can be enforced. The project duration is three years.

48. The project will utilize the framework of the South Asia regional network for developing a practical cooperation between customs officers and ozone officers in the region. The project will establish improved communication channels for information network and information exchange and develop common tools for data management and collaboration between the two regions.

49. The project will be carried out over a period of three years. Meetings sponsored through the project will be held twice a year back to back to South Asia network meetings. Participants in meetings will be the ozone officers, customs officers, and experienced officials from developed and developing countries to give advice on the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol requirements at the border and in the development of risk profiles, strategies and enforcement tools. At the final meeting, participants will evaluate the results of the regional cooperation and investigate the possibilities for continued and/or expanded cooperation also after the Multilateral Fund financial assistance finishes.

50. The project aims to build on the regional capacity built through customs training in India, national customs training held in Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China and India. The project activities will include desk study on transboundary movement of ODS in the South Asia region, biannual meetings for informal networking, information dissemination, data management and discussion on regional approaches to handling transboundary movement of ODS, and development of practical ODS enforcement management tools.

Secretariat's comments

51. The Executive Committee approved the South East Asia regional cooperation for Monitoring and Control of ODS project at its 34th Meeting “on the understanding that this was a one-time project, not the first in a sequence of projects requiring further funding in the future” (Decision 34/27). The Government of Sweden noted that the proposal was for South Asia and that both the South East Asia and South Asia projects are intended as one time projects that will initiate an informal network for customs officers that will function after the project is completed.

52. The project plans to be conducted back-to-back with regional network meetings. UNEP's compliance assistance programme will have an RMP officer and a policy officer in addition to the regional network co-ordinator located in Bangkok to assist the region. Moreover, the 2003 CAP has as a targeted activity the monitoring of illegal trade and sustaining customs training through a network of existing regional centres. This activity is in response to Decision

33/51 in which the Committee requested UNEP to look for opportunities to implement regional and sub-regional customs training as a cost-effective substitute for national customs training, wherever appropriate and to look for opportunities to make use of existing regional customs training facilities (Decision 33/51, para.a). UNEP indicates in its 2003 CAP that it is in discussions with regional customs institutes in Mongolia, China and India, all members of the South Asia network.

53. The Government of Sweden indicated that customs officer networking is not included in CAP. It will enable experts to attend network meetings to share their experiences as well as initiate collaboration between the network and other regional bodies that are not covered by CAP.

54. Decision 33/51 also requested that in order to reach a large number of customs officers, in a cost-effective manner, national customs training should be through the “train the trainers” approach and followed by training of customs officers by the trainers (Decision 33/51, para. b). As pointed out in the proposal, customs training has already occurred in India, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and China with one scheduled to be held in Bangladesh. Moreover, all South Asia countries have licensing systems except Iran. Moreover, the South Asia region has benefited from a Japanese bilateral project entitled, “Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for the South Asia region” (ASP/SEV/29/TRA/34). The Government of Sweden indicated that the proposed activity would enable import/export licensing systems and trained customs officer to be more effective to deal with the ongoing problem of illegal trade. Moreover, it pointed out that the region is important to address when dealing with the problem of illegal trade considering that producing countries are part of this network.

55. With regard to additional sub-regional or regional training programmes, the Committee decided inter alia that such activities might be considered for demonstration purposes after the results of already approved regional and sub-regional training programmes had been presented to the Executive Committee for review (Decision 33/51, para. c). The latest status report on the current project in South East Asia indicates that no funds were disbursed through 2001, the first project meeting with officials was held in April 2002, and the project is planned for completion in November 2004. The decision therefore points to the need for a review of the completed project in advance of considering any further projects. The Government of Sweden indicated that since countries are now several years into the compliance period, 2004 would be too long to wait before addressing the same need in other regions. It also indicated that the problem of illegal trade needs to be addressed urgently and simultaneously in several regions. Moreover, with the South Asia and South East Asia in the same region with common trade, waiting until after 2004 would not allow the benefit of being able to have an interaction between the two projects.

Secretariat’s recommendations

56. On the basis of the above comments, the regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption proposed by the Government of Sweden as bilateral assistance is not eligible for funding.

PHILIPPINES: National CFC phase-out plan (US \$152,000)

57. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/47.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND

Introduction

58. Table 7 presents a summary of Switzerland’s request for bilateral co-operation. This request does not exceed 20 percent of Switzerland’s contribution for 2002.

Table 7

**SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND AND
RECOMMENDATION**

Project Title	Country	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector	India	250,000	Withdrawn
Agency Fee		10,304	
TOTAL		260,304	

INDIA: Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC-12 consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector (US \$250,000)

59. The Government of India indicated that it was appropriate for Germany, the lead agency, to propose deferral of consideration of the sector plan pending clarification of consumption data.
